

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Peace Board Is Proposed by Schmidt For City's Salvation

Stressing the fact that there is now no local official body to help maintain peaceful relations between employers and workers, and referring to the possibility of renewed waterfront strife, a resolution was introduced in the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday by Supervisor Schmidt calling for the establishment of a "Labor Peace Board."

This board, to which both sides to an industrial dispute could voluntarily and with a feeling of confidence appeal, would be composed of five representatives of labor, five of capital, and five citizens representing the general public, to serve without pay for two years.

The appointments would be made by the mayor from lists submitted by labor leaders and the Employers' Association of San Francisco, and the board would be provided with clerical aid and sufficient funds for its operation.

The resolution was referred to the board's public welfare committee, comprising Supervisors Brown, Coleman and Roncovieri, which announced a public hearing would be held at 11 o'clock Friday morning in board chambers to discuss the proposal.

In a statement accompanying the resolution, Supervisor Schmidt said:

"An awakened and enlightened public can bring San Francisco back to her position of industrial supremacy. Through just mediation by the Labor Peace Board, labor and capital can again establish confidence and security—to labor, the security and safety of its payrolls; to capital, the security and safety of its investment."

C.I.O. a Bankrupt Group

Complete autonomy of the United Automobile Workers, A.F.L. affiliate, is the policy of the A.F.L. This was the keynote of a statement issued by Francis Fenton, national director of organization of the A.F.L., issued at the opening of a campaign in Detroit, backed by thirty-five experienced A.F.L. organizers, to assist the officials of the Automobile Workers' Union in increasing that organization's membership to the point where it would be the dominant union in the industry.

"I am speaking for President William Green when I say that the American Federation of Labor is not going to interfere in any way in the management or administration of its international union, the United Automobile Workers of America," Fenton said.

"The auto workers have called upon the American Federation of Labor for help. They need help. We are going to give it to them. We are going to marshal the invincible strength of the American Federation of Labor in a determined effort to build a sound and enduring automobile workers' union."

"We have every confidence in the leadership of the U.A.W. We know the men in the ranks share our confidence. The C.I.O. is bankrupt. It is bankrupt of funds, it is bankrupt of common-sense, it is bankrupt of leadership. That is plainly

evident to the whole country. The performance of John L. Lewis before the House Labor Committee the other day speaks for itself.

"The American Federation of Labor is a democratic organization. Its national and international unions are granted full autonomy and self-government. The U.A.W. is going to retain its autonomy and self-government. This is consistent with the democratic principles of the A.F.L. We will not depart from those principles under any circumstances."

Beet Workers Ask Higher Wage While Growers Plead Losses

A hearing in Sacramento this week held by a committee representing the federal Department of Agriculture developed contrasting views of beet growers and workers on the financial condition of the industry and its ability to pay higher wages.

Edward R. Mares of San Francisco, speaking for the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, told the committee the workers need a higher wage scale in this area. He said pay increases are warranted by the fact that growers realized a profit of \$10 an acre last year.

He asked that the average of 38 cents an hour for all phases of beet labor be raised to a minimum of 45½ cents and pay of beet thinners be increased from \$7.50 to \$10 an acre.

A. J. Greer, Yolo County grower, testified Central California growers lost on an average of \$10 an acre last year and stated the industry in this section is doomed if the present wage scale is maintained. He recommended an average wage scale of 32½ cents an hour.

CIGARETTES FOR CIGAR MAKERS

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of union-made cigarettes, sent a large quantity of cigarettes to R. E. Van Horn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, as a token of congratulation upon the occasion of the union's seventy-fifth anniversary. The three-day Diamond Jubilee celebration of the union, from July 26 to 28, inclusive, was one of the most colorful affairs that has been held this year in the nation's capital.

Associated Farmers Will Be Investigated

The United States Senate's last-minute appropriation of \$50,000 to investigate the Associated Farmers' movement on the Pacific Coast brought an expression of pleasure from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., in quarterly session this week.

William Green, president of the A.F.L., reported to the council that this appropriation for use by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee was sought by the Federation's representatives.

The council discussed only one jurisdictional dispute Monday and settled it by voting to dissolve the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees. The latter's 3500 members will be absorbed by the International Molders' Union of North America, which already has 27,775 members.

To Make Work for All Industry Must Operate Well Above Year 1929

Pointing out that there has been a large increase in the number of workers seeking jobs since 1929, the American Federation of Labor monthly report on trade union unemployment declares that industry will have to operate at levels well above 1929 if all wage earners are to have work.

"Actually, our productive industries as a whole in 1939 have averaged 20 per cent below the 1929 level," the report adds.

The report, headed "Ten Years of Unemployment," says:

500,000 Back to Work

"Striking business improvement in June, 1939, raised the production index 5 per cent and put 500,000 back to work; unemployment was reduced from nearly 10,900,000 to 10,400,000. Trade union figures for July (weighted) show no change since June in the general employment situation, with 10.4 per cent unemployed each month. Building tradesmen suffered lay-offs in July because of cuts in W.P.A. forces, but with this exception there were no more than the usual seasonal declines, and in one trade, printing, employment gained slightly, which is unusual at this time of year.

"This is the tenth year of serious unemployment in the United States. The 10,400,000 out of work in June represents a rise of 8,500,000 since 1929. This is due to an increase of 5,400,000 in our working population and a decrease of 3,100,000 in the jobs available for them. With this large increase in job seekers, industry will have to operate at levels well above 1929 if all are to have work."

Millions of New Unemployed

"The building industry, operating 44 per cent below 1929, is responsible for a loss of 1,250,000 jobs; manufacturing, at 21 per cent below 1929, has cut off another 1,250,000. Railroads, with their freight carloadings 40 per cent below 1929, have dropped 700,000; wholesale and retail stores, because of reduced sales, have cut off 350,000. Although power plants and telephone and telegraph companies are operating well above 1929 levels, 200,000 jobs have been lost in our utilities, due chiefly to labor-saving devices; mining industries have dropped 300,000.

"This makes a total of 4,000,000 lost jobs. However, increased employment in the federal government, in schools and in a few industries such as restaurants and drinking places, has offset part of the job loss by adding 900,000 jobs since 1929; this adds up to the above noted net job loss of 3,100,000. This, with the 5,400,000 new workers, adds to a total of 8,500,000 new unemployed.

"These new unemployed have counted heavily on W.P.A., which has in the past often provided for more than 3,000,000. Today W.P.A. is cut to 2,418,000, and further reductions will follow rapidly. Relief rolls of 1,645,000 in May included several hundred thousand unemployed."

FIREMEN'S BILL VETOED

The bill which passed both houses of Congress providing a five-day week for members of the Fire Department of Washington, D. C., has been vetoed by President Roosevelt.

Low-Rent Housing and Slum-Clearance Plan Ruthlessly Set Aside

Flouting the demand of organized labor for expansion of the federal housing program during the closing hours of the late congressional session, the House of Representatives refused to even consider the Senate-approved bill to expand the low-rent housing and slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority by \$800,000,000 in additional bond authorizations.

By the same process by which it killed the \$1,950,000,000 lending bill two days before, the House voted down the rule which would have made consideration of the housing bill in order. The vote was 190 to 170 against consideration.

Previous to the vote, labor demanded approval of the bill in a vigorous statement by Harry C. Bates, chairman of the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Defeat of Bill "Betrayal"

Declaring labor expected the House to give prompt consideration to the bill, the statement went on to say:

"Failure on the part of the House to consider and to pass amendments assuring the continuation and expansion of the U.S.H.A. would be a betrayal not only of hundreds of thousands of families now living in slums in our cities and rural areas, it would also be treason to more than 700,000 unemployed building mechanics and laborers who would be assured employment under the provisions of this bill.

Active Labor Support

"This measure has already passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority with the strong support of both parties. It has been reported favorably by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and approved by the Committee on Rules.

"This bill has the active support of five million members of the American Federation of Labor, their families and their friends. It also has the unequivocal indorsement of all representative groups, whether they are employers, builders, consumers, business men or just plain citizens. The reason for this widespread support is that the essence of this measure is real and rigid economy. The costs of providing good and soundly constructed housing where and only where such housing is most needed and cannot be privately built without public aid has been pared down by the U.S.H.A. to the last pareable cent. It is also economy in the real sense of the word to wipe out crime-breeding, disease-ridden slums which cost the nation hundreds of millions of dol-

lars a year in terms of our health bill, our crime prevention bill, to say nothing of the immeasurable cost of the growing juvenile delinquency and infant mortality which are the inevitable consequence of the fact that sub-standard homes breed sub-standard citizens.

"It is an incontrovertible fact that every dollar to be authorized by Congress for the continuation of this program will yield more in terms of re-employment and in terms of permanent economic benefits to the nation than any other program hitherto undertaken or any other program proposed to date."

CANADIANS RESENT REGIMENTATION

The Canadian Corps Association's plan for vocational camps for 50,000 unemployed youths is "out the window," says an Ottawa dispatch. Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of labor, says the scheme is "too militaristic." "The people of Canada have not yet shown their willingness to submit to 'employment for all' at the price of regimentation," he declared.

Oregon Unions to Raise Funds To Fight Anti-Labor Legislation

The Portland Chamber of Commerce has accepted the pipe of peace extended to employers by the Oregon State Federation of Labor in convention in Eugene last week.

Ross McIntyre, president of the Portland chamber, telegraphed Executive Secretary D. E. Nickerson, "We will join with you in wholesome program to improve employment relations in Oregon." McIntyre's communication was on behalf of "Oregon's largest association of employers."

Before adjourning, the State Federation passed resolutions which asked all affiliated unions to contribute 25 cents per member toward a special fund to combat anti-labor legislation, and that more A.F.L. general organizers be supplied to assist smaller unions.

"Closed Shop" Appeal

The celebrated Howard Automobile Company case, in which the State District Court of Appeal some weeks ago cast strong doubts on the legality of closed shop contracts, was ready for submission to the State Supreme Court yesterday with the filing of a final union brief.

The brief, presented by Attorney Mathew Tobriner, Jr., on behalf of Retail Automobile Salesmen's Union No. 1067, renewed the attack on the District Court's interpretation of the Labor Code sections.

The Howard Company's final brief was submitted to the court several days ago.

Political Coalition Blamed by President For Coming Calamity

At his first press conference since the adjournment of Congress President Roosevelt told the reporters that a solid Republican minority and 20 to 25 per cent of the Democrats had made a large wager with the nation on neutrality, that there would be no war until sufficiently long after they returned to Washington in January for them to take care of things, and wagered that private industry and business would take up the slack occasioned by dropping a million W.P.A. workers this year and by closing out next spring a P.W.A. program which had been providing 2,000,000 jobs.

It was a combination of Republicans and rebellious Democrats which forced administration leaders to postpone until the next session efforts to obtain Senate action on neutrality and, in the House, prevented consideration of the lending and housing measures.

If this coalition loses its neutrality wager, the President declared, it may affect a billion and a half human beings. That, he added, is pretty important.

If these legislators were wrong, he continued, they have tied his hands and he has practically no power to make an American effort to prevent any war outbreak. He said that was a pretty serious responsibility.

The billion and a half people he mentioned comprise most of the civilized population of the world.

As for the lending and the housing programs, he said, W.P.A. rolls would be cut from 3,000,000 to 2,000,000 by next spring and the P.W.A. program, giving employment to another 2,000,000 individuals, will have ended.

BIG HOUSING PROJECT

Idle members of the building trades in Philadelphia are jubilant over the announcement that the Philadelphia Housing Authority has called for bids on a big housing project, approved by the United States Housing Authority, consisting of 1000 dwelling units with 4007 rooms, to be constructed at Tasker and Thirtieth streets at a cost of \$5,497,977.

July No Slack Month

During the usually slack season in the retail business—the month of July—San Francisco experienced an increase rather than a decrease in employment in the field, Miss Irene Bergman, manager of the commercial office of the California State Employment Service, announced last week.

One hundred and ninety-eight men and women were placed by the service in San Francisco shops and department stores. This was exceeded only by one other type of employment—office workers, with 213 placed.

Increased demand for juniors and beginners was likewise reported, with 231 placed. All in all the two San Francisco offices of the service placed 1403 persons in jobs of all classifications, an increase of 120 over July last year.

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Injurious Chemicals In Cleaning Industry

Editor Labor Clarion:

We are giving you information regarding the effects of carbon tetra chloride on some of the workers in the cleaning industry, and hope that it will be useful in protecting the health of workers who come in contact with carbon tet in the future.

Although many people have worked on carbon tet without feeling any ill effects, the ones who have suffered from these solvents have usually had stomach trouble, and have had difficulty in keeping food on their stomachs. Several have had to spend some time in the hospital, undergoing treatments. We also know of some cases where carbon tet has affected the eyes and ears of the person having to work near same.

We feel that these health hazards can be eliminated by practical control methods. The danger due to these solvents can be minimized by the use of chemicals in completely inclosed systems, equipped with adequate ventilation to prevent the poisonous vapors from reaching the breathing level of the workers.

If the various carbon tet machines on the market today were all inspected and passed by the health department we feel that practically all of the ills now suffered by workers would be eliminated.

Very truly yours,

W. M. MATTHEWS, Business Agent, International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers, Local No. 7.

In Justice to Local Firms

Editor Labor Clarion:

In a recent issue of the Labor Clarion there appeared an appeal to members of organized labor to use their influence to promote purchases of manifold products from an East Bay manifold book company.

The appeal was issued by Frank Moran, representing Manifold Book Workers' Union No. 439, an affiliate of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Moran's appeal, laudable in intent and actuated by a desire to further the interests of a firm that recently signed a contract with his union, called upon members of organized labor to "play ball with someone who plays ball with us." It neglected to mention that three San Francisco firms, doing work of a comparative nature, had been playing ball with San Francisco unions for many years. This omission tended to create the impression in the minds of the uninformed that the firm mentioned was the only one in the field that operated on a 100 per cent union basis.

Schwabacher-Frey Company, A. Carlisle & Co. and Edward Barry Company, all San Francisco firms, are equipped to do manifold work and are deserving of the support of the members of organized labor because of their long-standing record of fair dealing with organized labor.

The only purpose of this communication is to do justice to firms that have demonstrated their faith in organized labor by recognizing the principle of collective bargaining and operating under closed shop conditions for many years.

Your co-operation in giving this the same publicity as the original article will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERY
WOMEN'S UNION,

Local No. 31-125, I. B. of B.

Wm. S. Hogan, Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HOUSEWIVES

Housewives are to be given the opportunity to analyze the buying problems confronting them through courses in consumer education to be

organized by the W.P.A. Education Program of the State Department of Education, according to an announcement by Mrs. Mildred Andrews, San Francisco supervisor of the program. These classes will be held every Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A., 220 Golden Gate avenue. Subjects which will be treated will include life insurance, foods, clothing, textiles, cosmetics, refrigeration, transportation, investments, purchasing, drugs and household equipment. No charge is made for enrollment in this course and men as well as women are invited to attend. Information regarding the course can be obtained from the office of the Program, 216 Market street—Douglas 7119.

DEL MONTE SWIM MEET

Aquatic stars will compete in the Pacific Coast swimming and diving meet at Del Monte August 13, reports the California State Automobile Association.

Gala Midsummer Ball for Benefit Of Disabled Spanish Veterans

On August 12 the Lincoln Brigade veterans of the Spanish civil war are giving a gala midsummer ball for the purpose of raising funds for the sick and wounded veterans already in America. Elaborate preparations are being made to insure its success not only financially but also in regard to entertainment. Leading San Francisco artists are working tirelessly on murals which will transform Eagles' Hall into a riot of color. Saunders King and his swing band will provide the music. Terry Nash and Ben Rose will be in charge of the bars. For non-dancers the downstairs hall will supply plenty of diversion in the form of games and gimmicks.

Who Wants Lewis?

("Congressional Record" of July 28, 1939)

Representative Schafer (Republican of Wisconsin)—I notice in the press of July 28 that our Democratic colleague, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Anderson) said that "Lewis had raped the Democratic party and is preparing to return to his first love, the Republican party." I do not see how the Democratic party can cry "rape" when the Democratic party has sold itself to Lewis for 500,000 pieces of silver—his \$500,000 political campaign contribution.

Representative Patrick (Democrat of Alabama)—We do not want him. We invite you to take him back now—John Lewis.

Representative Hoffman (Republican of Michigan)—But you got \$470,000 with him, remember that.

Representative Patrick (Democrat of Alabama)—That is true. If we give you back that money, will you take him back?

Representative Hoffman (Republican of Michigan)—No, no.

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Undertakes Drive for Release of Billings

A state-wide campaign to work for the release from prison of Warren K. Billings was announced this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The drive has the approval of the executive council of the state body, and all officers of the Federation and affiliated Central Labor Councils have been asked in special communications to assist in the formation of committees that are being created in the various communities.

Billings has given his approval to the campaign plans, Vandeleur said, and will work with the officers of the Federation direct, and not with any outside agencies.

"We particularly desire to make it plain to the members of organized labor and the public that this is a bona fide campaign to obtain the freedom of Billings, and has no connection whatsoever with any committees heretofore in existence, and will have no connection with any self-appointed committee that may attempt to enter the field," Vandeleur said.

"We also wish to warn labor and the public that any committee not sanctioned by the Central Labor Councils of the various communities has no connection with our efforts and should be ignored. We ask that anyone learning of existence of any such illegitimate committee notify an officer of the California State Federation of Labor or the nearest affiliated Central Labor Council."

SHE KNEW THE PATH

"I hear she's going to be married again. And she has been led to the altar four times already." "Led! Why, she knows the way with her eyes shut."—"New Goblin."

Marin County Building Laborers Strike for Increase in Wages

Construction work in Marin County was seriously affected this week by a strike called by Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers' Union, Local 291, A.F.L.

Picket lines were established around a number of building and road projects.

The union announced it had called the strike when negotiations with employers, in progress for several weeks, reached an impasse. The union is asking an increase in wages of from \$6 to \$6.50 per day.

About 400 workers are affected by the strike.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1939

The Waterfront Situation

A circular letter from the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, signed by Bruce Hannon, secretary-treasurer, has been received by the Labor Clarion. It is in part as follows:

"During the past few weeks there has been a great deal of publicity in the press on the impending question of whether or not maritime unions on the Pacific Coast are going to strike when agreements expire September 30.

"I wish to point out that the waterfront unions have not at any time announced they were going to strike at the termination of agreements. In the opinion of the unions differences over the present agreements can be successfully negotiated, providing the will and desire to do so exists, without any serious trouble.

"We believe that such provocative speeches as Mr. Foisie and Mr. Roth have made in the past few weeks, calling for a 'fight to the finish'—'it's boxing gloves from now on,' ad infinitum, accomplish nothing except the destruction of the maritime industry.

"Therefore, we are inclosing an editorial which we ran in this week's issue of our publication, the 'Voice of the Federation,' so that you may know what the unions have on their minds this year."

The following are excerpts from the editorial in question:

"The matter of conducting peaceful labor relations on the Pacific Coast waterfront is one of mutual concern and there must be an honest attempt on the part of the waterfront employers to peacefully enter into negotiations whenever differences may arise and attempt to settle those differences with the unions involved. . . .

"The waterfront unions are asking the waterfront employers to negotiate certain differences that have arisen between the two parties over the present agreements. The unions will do everything possible in a peaceful, orderly manner to negotiate these differences. In view of the rising costs of living, changing social and economic conditions, agreements from time to time must be made to conform to these changes.

"The maritime unions will call upon every group of workers, farmers, public-spirited citizens and the state and national administrations for help in solving these problems. This is certainly a different approach to a mutual problem and one in keeping with the efforts of the unions to solve the problems confronting them in the past three years.

"'A fight to the finish' so blatantly shouted from the housetops by the spokesmen of big business, Foisie and Roth, has no place in a democratic America."

Significant Court Ruling

The anti-picketing ordinance adopted in the 1938 city elections in Los Angeles is dead as the result of a unanimous decision by judges of the appellate department of the Los Angeles Superior Court, who held major provisions of the statute unconstitutional. The measure was fought in the court by representatives of the A.F.L., the C.I.O., and the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Action of the court voided a statutory provision limiting the right to picket to cases in which there is a "bona fide" strike—defined as a vote by a majority of all classes of employees in favor of the strike—and a provision prohibiting picketing except by "bona fide" employees.

The net effect of the decision, in the opinion of lawyers, is to "wipe the ordinance off the statute books." Provisions not ruled on by the court include a limitation on the size and content of picket placards and the number of pickets, as well as the requirement that pickets carry credentials as representatives of the majority of workers.

In ruling that the particular sections of the ordinance involved in the appeal were unconstitutional, Presiding Judge Shaw, with Judges Bishop and Schauer concurring, said:

"We see nothing in reason to suggest that pickets in a place where a minority of the employees are on strike will be given any more to violence, obstruction of the streets, intimidation, annoyance or disturbances than those where a majority strikes.

"Neither does it appear that the length of time a picket has been employed at the place he pickets bears any rational relation to the probability of his acting in a manner contravening the ordinance."

The opinion of the appellate department is final, subject only to possible appeal by the city directly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Governor Vetoes Alien Relief Ban

Governor Culbert L. Olson last week vetoed the alien relief bill, which would have denied state relief to many aliens. In his veto message the governor said:

"This bill will make ineligible for relief all persons who, having declared their intentions to become citizens, have not obtained their final citizenship papers within the statutory five-year period.

"This would affect older aliens having children who are native-born citizens.

"A study made by the National Council of Naturalization and Citizenship revealed that there is in every alien family an average of 2.9 American citizens.

"A study covering 1500 persons in California who endeavored to establish their status as citizens indicated they were engaged in work of a migratory or seasonal character, which made it difficult to settle down for five years in one place and fulfill the routine requirements of naturalization.

"That there are such people in the state who from time to time need relief from starvation is in part, at least, due to the fact that in years past alien laborers have been imported to perform cheap labor for industrialists.

"They have contributed their labor at low pay in building the wealth of the state as a whole.

"To deny them relief in times of stress would be inhumane.

"Since when have Americans ceased to regard it as no longer their moral responsibility to alleviate the distress of other human beings, regardless of race, color, creed or citizenship?

"To deny assistance to residents and workers in this state who, through no fault of their own, have been unable to acquire citizenship would, it seems to me, be un-American."

Franco Responsible Only to God

Generalissimo Francisco Franco this week re-inforce his absolute authority over Spain's policies with a decree altering statutes of the Falangist (Fascist) party and establishing himself as its "supreme chieftain responsible only before God and history."

The decree, published in the official bulletin, affirmed the Fascist organization to be Spain's only political party as well as "the permanent guardian of the eternal values of the fatherland."

It was announced that Franco secretly will appoint his successor, to be revealed only after his death.

The decree said that Franco, though "assuming absolute authority," would delegate powers to a president of the political junta and a Falangist general secretary who will be directly responsible to him and will be compelled to carry out his program without questioning.

The decree did not reveal whether Minister of Interior Ramon Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Franco and executive leader of the Falange, would be renamed to the post.

The purpose of the decree is to modify the statutes of the party—known as the "Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y Jons"—to give it permanent status as Spain's only political party, combining the Fascist element under Serrano Suner and the Carlist Requetes.

Thus, the Falangist party becomes the basis of Franco's peacetime state.

Two supreme organs under Franco's authority are provided for—a National Falangist Council and a political junta. The junta, however, will intervene in national affairs only on delegation from the council, over which Franco will preside at all sessions. Half of the junta's members will be named by Franco. The national council will have seventy-five members and will act on matters of general policy, including labor syndicalism and foreign policy.

Miss Perkins Is Correct

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins warned the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations last week that organized labor is losing strength and influence because of constant warfare between the two groups.

Miss Perkins spoke at the diamond jubilee celebration of the Cigar Makers' International Union (A.F.L.). A.F.L. President William Green also spoke.

"Organized labor itself is not as strong and influential today as it should be for the sole reason that there is division in the movement, which needs to be united if it is to achieve its constructive purposes in the interests of its members and the nation itself," Miss Perkins said.

Federal employees quit political party posts here and there over the country recently, in compliance with the newly-enacted Hatch law, but there appeared to be a far greater number awaiting interpretations of the act. The legislation curtails the political activities of government employees; there is still uncertainty as to all its specific applications. Attorney General Murphy advised all federal district attorneys, however, that under the new law they could not continue to hold office if they became candidates for political jobs.

With the consumer income of 15,000,000 American families and 5,000,000 individual citizens still under \$1070 per year (as recently reported by the National Resources Committee), and with the 30,000,000 American workers covered by the Social Security Act still averaging only \$890 per year (and millions not covered by the act earning less or totally unemployed), the economic balance between employees and employers has not yet been achieved.—"Consumers' Union Reports."

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Old John L. Sullivan was clever enough to lead with his chin sometimes and get away with it. But John L. Lewis is not John L. Sullivan. The white hope of the C.I.O. led with his chin the other day before the House Labor Committee and he is still seeing stars and hearing the birdies sing.

The verbal encounter between Lewis and "Cactus Jack" Garner will go down in history as the "battle of eyebrows." The Vice-President, with his hands tied behind his back and his lips sealed by his official position, spotted the C.I.O. dictator more than 100 pounds and won in the first round. Lewis tried his old stunt of breathing fire, but the flames boomeranged and singed his own eyebrows.

The Vice-President taught Lewis that in the game of political poker, just as in the card game, you can't bluff on every pot and expect to get away with it. Garner called Lewis's bluff, and when the cards were laid down on the table for all to see Lewis held nothing. Naturally, he was wiped out.

For all his remarks about other people's whiskey-drinking, Lewis demonstrated to the country that a man can get far more drunk on ego than on liquor. Intoxicated with his own importance, Lewis disgraced himself before the whole country. He made a holy show of himself. And his hang-over will be long and bitter.

As the mists seethe around his tortured mind Lewis will also experience a severe case of the "D. T's." He will see not only "evil old men" but practically the entire population of the country dancing around his prostrate form. How have the mighty fallen!

The Next Chapter

It is now apparent even to his own followers that Lewis is through. He has taken the count too often. He is getting slug-nutty, as they say in the fight game. He can't hope to stage a comeback. He shouldn't be allowed even to try. Not that anyone is worrying about Lewis absorbing more punishment, not because a repetition of such farcical performances will just about ruin the membership of the C.I.O. and hurt the cause of labor generally.

The damage already done by Lewis to the labor movement is becoming evident on all sides. He has accomplished just the opposite of what he set out to do. He has been a colossal failure. He tried to ride the crest of radicalism, only to be submerged in a heavy backwash of public protest.

Labor cannot afford to permit the progressive accomplishments of the past few years to be engulfed and destroyed by a reactionary wave. Labor no longer can afford John L. Lewis. He is too expensive a luxury. If he is permitted to continue his mad course unchecked the present wave of reaction may become a tide.

More and more rapidly the workers of this country are losing interest in Lewis and his C.I.O. because they are learning that Lewis has no real interest in them. They are learning that Lewis has no real interest in the trade union movement. They are beginning to realize the truth. And the truth is that Lewis's only interest in the workers of this country is to use them as catspaws in the furtherance of his own personal, selfish, political ambitions.

Those Whom the Gods Would Destroy

It is no longer any secret that Lewis is out to promote his own power rather than the welfare of labor. He doesn't care a continental about helping the laboring masses, except as it may help him control those masses. The trade union movement has always been regarded by Lewis merely

as a stepping stone—a stepping stone to the domination of our country.

Here is a man who has utter contempt for democracy. Here is a man with delusions of grandeur. Here is a man whose mentality matches that of a Hitler or a Mussolini. Here is a great "I Am."

His whole record proves that. Look at the way he has subjugated the coal miners to his personal control and dictatorship. Look at the way he has pulled the strings of his C.I.O. puppet. Any Lewis movement is a one-man movement. Any Lewis organization is a one-man show.

Look at what he has done to the automobile workers. We have just come back to Washington from a short stay in Detroit. What we saw there was tragic. Lewis never tried to organize the automobile workers. He tried to mobilize them. He has succeeded in wrecking them. The men in the ranks are now demoralized. The industry is demoralized. There has been nothing but a constant succession of strikes and more strikes, every variety of them under the sun. The men are now sick of strikes. Their wives are even more disgusted. They are fed up with Lewis's brand of fake unionism. They are fed up with being C.I.O. catspaws and stooges for the Communist party. They want steady work. They want steady pay envelopes. They want a chance to earn a living. They don't want a dole, they don't want relief and they don't want to go on breaking their hearts and ruining their future on a permanent C.I.O. picket line.

These people now see a ray of hope. The A.F.L. has moved in to help them. A corps of thirty-five ace A.F.L. organizers, led by National Director of Organization Francis P. Fenton, moved into Detroit recently. They met with Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, the legitimate auto workers' union holding an A.F.L. international charter. Together they drew up a policy for a "new model" union and laid plans for an aggressive organizing campaign. They have gone to work in a deliberate, systematic way. Every A.F.L. union in the Detroit area is working together with them. We want every A.F.L. union in every part of the country where automobile plants are located to render similar co-operation to the auto workers. The time is ripe. This united drive is destined for success. A sound, sane, constructive auto workers' union can be organized and must be established. Enough damage has been done. Let's clean up the C.I.O. wreckage and build a self-disciplined and self-governed trade union of auto workers, by auto workers and for auto workers.

(The A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

RAILROAD WORKERS' INSURANCE

Railroad workers who are unemployed and who earned \$150 or more in 1938 in railroad work may now get benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which went into active operation July 1, the Railroad Retirement Board announces. Such unemployed workers should register and file a claim for the benefits at the last railroad for which they worked or, if located at some distance away from their last job, at the nearest office of a railroad.

Deadly Suppression

("Editor and Publisher")

"Let these people who come from abroad to argue against American institutions have free rein, and when does the United States of America die?"

The question is asked by an anonymous reader of the Dallas "News," which replied on July 24:

"In the firm belief of this newspaper, sir, whoever you may be, the United States of America dies whenever it denies to any citizen in its midst the right to express his opinion."

The Founding Fathers said nothing more true or trenchant.

Capital Highlights

By GEORGE L. KNAPP (I.L.N.S.)

Prophecies on bills before Congress are worthless at the moment of writing; but a picture of what is happening in Congress is ready and vivid. John A. Martin, congressman from Colorado, still holding a card in a railroad union and always a liberal, made a five-minute speech on the unspeakable "alien" bill, which its sponsor expressly admitted would be applied in labor matters. Even in the partial form in which I can quote it, that talk tells the tale.

"This (bill) is without precedent in the history of American legislation. It is enough to make Thomas Jefferson turn over in his grave. It is an invention of intolerance contrary to every principle of democracy and abhorrent to the spirit of Christianity."

Then he quoted the part of the bill which orders deportation of any foreign-born person "at any time, of no matter how short duration, or how far in the past . . . or how it may have ceased," had belonged to any of the societies described on four pages.

"Mr. Chairman," said Martin, "I was brought up on the old doctrine that 'while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return,' and that the only unpardonable sin was blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. We are in this bill inventing another unpardonable sin, for which there shall be no repentance, no redemption, no pardon."

"Even Torquemada, whose name stands in history for persecution, offered grace and pardon to all who presented themselves before the tribunal of the Inquisition, and avowed their fault."

Yet a motion to recommit, that is, send back to the committee, that bill was lost by 272 to 48.

* * *

Martin did not have time to say, what he has said in person, that if this bill were passed, any strike with any foreign-born person in it would be attacked in this manner.

"A head-hunting jamboree," Louis Post called the wave of restriction which followed the world war. This bill is an even worse one. Thank heaven! there are three places where it can be smashed yet. And, for a last word:

Neither fascism nor nazism is mentioned in the bill.

* * *

Majority Leader Barkley served an ultimatum that President Roosevelt's lending program must be disposed of "in one way or another" before Congress adjourned. With 10,000,000 able men without private jobs today, through no fault of their own, the government must take some action, he said.

"We cannot continue to look with indifference on unemployment," he said. "We have a condition in which men and money are not being brought together." He praised the W.P.A., but declared something more was needed.

On the W.P.A. matter Senator Lee of Oklahoma asked permission to read the first and last sentences of a letter he received from a constituent. They were:

First sentence: "Stop this blankety blank spending."

Last sentence: "Don't cut off any of our projects."

* * *

The denunciation of our trade treaty with Japan seems to suit about nine-tenths of the American people. The day that takes effect we can stop the export of war materials; and the belief is growing in many circles that Japan cannot fight a serious war without importing such materials. Scrap iron, for instance. Japan has been importing in shiploads; and every pound has made her not only a greater menace to China but a greater menace to the world.

Congress Is Adjourned After Stormy Session

The first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress adjourned last Saturday, after a rather stormy display of temper in the House when Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, ardent "new dealer," arose and charged that Republicans and conservative Democratic colleagues had formed "an unholy alliance" to sabotage President Roosevelt's program.

The chief executive sent identical expressions of good will to both houses of Congress on notification that they were ready to adjourn. The letter to Vice-President Garner was as follows:

"On this occasion of the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, will you be good enough to express to the members of the Senate my good wishes for a pleasant vacation. Very sincerely yours,
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Summary of Work of Session

The Associated Press summarizes work of the session as follows:

Bills enacted—Appropriations: Authorized expenditure of more than \$13,000,000,000, a record peacetime total. Relief: Appropriated \$1,775,000,000 for the current fiscal year; approved curtailment of W.P.A. activities. Defense: Voted to spend nearly \$2,000,000,000 to expand the army, navy and air forces in a record peacetime program. Government Reorganization: Empowered President Roosevelt to regroup federal agencies in the interest of efficiency and economy. Monetary: Continued the President's dollar devaluation powers, the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, and the life of the R.F.C. Social Security: Revised act, appealing business with \$905,000,000 reduction and boosting benefits by \$1,200,000,000. Taxes: Wiped out last vestige of undistributed profits tax on corporations and substituted flat 18 per cent levy; permitted federal and state governments to tax the income of employees of the other. Politics: Passed Hatch bill to limit political activity by federal office-holders.

Bills Killed—Pensions: House defeated Townsend plan for old-age pensions. Lending: House refused to consider President's lending and housing program.

Bills Deferred Until 1940—Neutrality: Senate Foreign Relations Committee refused to take up

administration bill to repeal arms embargo against warring nations. Labor: Took no action on proposed amendments to Wagner act of wage-hour law. Tax Revision: House Ways and Means Committee to make recess study of general tax revision program. Transportation: House and Senate passed bills to help railroads, but no compromise was reached. Health: Senate committee indorsed broad outlines of national health program, but withheld specific recommendations until next year.

Final Disposition—Bills signed by President, 425; bills vetoed by President, 18; bills awaiting presidential action, 350; nominations confirmed by Senate, 10,967; nominations rejected by Senate, 12.

La Guardia in Sharp Retort to Opponents of Housing Project

Mayor La Guardia was booed when he opened the \$13,000,000 Red Hook housing development in Brooklyn; but he shot back a reply which clinched matters.

"I can understand," he said, "how some people who thrive on maintaining unsafe, unsanitary dwellings which are firetraps can oppose projects of this kind. I am not concerned with them. The satisfaction of housing 2540 families in a project of this kind more than makes up for the rudeness of any landlords' agents who come here."

The maximum income of families wishing to come into the Red Hook buildings is \$1300 a year. Mayor La Guardia says that he means to ask the United States Housing Authority to raise this limit.

"Great American Family"

Lucky indeed is the author whose first novel wins international recognition as one of unusual quality, and whose second adds to his standing, both at home and abroad.

Lee Shippey, author of "The Great American Family," which opens a limited engagement at the Curran Theater on Monday evening, August 14, with bargain matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, added to his fame in such countries as Great Britain, South Africa, Egypt, Australia and New Zealand with his first novel, "Where Nothing Ever Happens." His second book, "The Girl Who Wanted Experience," according to the publishers, has done even better.

Downright Americana, with all the stops open—that's "The Great American Family." The kids, the apricots, the glue pot, the model airplanes, the swiped bicycle, the circus calliope, the stairs that act as a chute for all that is youthful and exuberant, Mom and Pop straining between laughter and a few parental tears—this is the human and humorous story of Mr. and Mrs. America.

James Bell of the New York footlights and Carol Goodner of the New York and London stage appear as Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Seymour. There is an all-American cast of over thirty portraying this typical family as it grows from babyhood to maturity.

Robert Chapin, one of the authors, who transposed the book into a play, is the author of the famous "Jones Family" in the films.

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Striking Miners Given Out-of-Work Benefits

Five thousand employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company are entitled to between \$350,000 and \$500,000 unemployment compensation benefits for time lost during seven weeks' stoppage in coal mining. Circuit Court Judge J. Q. Smith ruled at Birmingham, Ala. The miners were idle during negotiations for a new contract.

Basis of the ruling was the court's opinion that the work stoppage had been caused by the company and not by unions representing the miners.

Yelverton Cowherd, United Mine Workers of America attorney, said there was no way to estimate accurately the amount of benefits, but added it would be nearer \$500,000 than \$350,000.

Company Claim Invalidated

Judge Smith's ruling, in effect, invalidated the company's claim that there had been a labor dispute at the mines. He said that the company posted notices saying all its captive mines would be closed down April 1, "except for necessary repairs, maintenance and construction work."

During the hearings, James A. Simpson, attorney for the Unemployment Compensation Commission, attempted to show that union miners had thrown picket lines around some of the mining properties in an effort to halt maintenance work. Several witnesses testified that maintenance men who had union cards were not molested.

A.F.L. Also Benefits

Actually Judge Smith handed down two decisions, one dealing with the United Mine Workers', C.I.O. affiliate, case, and the other presented by the American Federation of Labor's captive mine union. Smith held that members of both unions were entitled to benefits for the full seven-weeks period.

The case was expected to be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The Butchers' Strike

Willingness to discuss a settlement of the dispute between striking members of the Western Federation of Butchers and Swift & Co., meat packers, was expressed by company and union officials this week.

M. S. Maxwell stated that meetings with H. S. Thorne, plant superintendent, before the strike were ineffectual and that since July 31 the company has "declined to meet with me through the medium and efforts of Federal Labor Conciliator Robert E. Mythen," appointed recently by the Department of Labor.

Waterfront Conference

The negotiating committee of the Waterfront Employers' Association was to meet yesterday with negotiators of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union to discuss signing of a new coastwise working contract. The present agreement expires September 30.

The conference is closed to all except members of the two committees.

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Economic Conditions Influence Negro Crime

The fact that a large proportion of the negro population in the United States live in disease-ridden slums "under the worst kind of economic conditions" plays an important part in accounting for the high rate of criminality among this section of our citizenry, says Winthrop D. Lane.

Writing in a current pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization, on "What Makes Crime?", the author says:

"A remarkable situation exists with respect to negroes. Many more negroes are arrested than their numbers alone would lead one to expect; for every 100,000 negroes in the population, 1503 were arrested and fingerprinted in 1938, the corresponding figure for native white people being 571.

Negro Prison Population High

"The percentage of negroes sent to prison is also high. Of all persons received by state prisons and reformatories in 1936, the latest year for which figures are available, negroes constituted 27 per cent, although they are only 9.6 per cent of the total population of the United States."

Pointing out that these conditions are true in the North and South, Lane makes the following observations on the causes back of this situation:

"Neither can it be charged that negroes are naturally more likely to be criminals," he says. "It must be remembered that a large part of the negroes live in slums under the worst kind of economic conditions.

"Then, too, the law enforcement agencies are manned by white people, with the exception of a few negro policemen in negro sections of Northern cities. The Chicago Commission on Race Relations reported some years ago that testimony submitted to it was 'practically unanimous that negroes are much more liable to arrest than whites since police officers . . . feel that there is little risk of trouble in arresting negroes, while greater care must be exercised in arresting whites.'

No Fair Comparison Now

"The general prejudice against negroes, coupled with the social and economic discrimination making their lives difficult in other respects, must be held accountable for at least a large part of this high rate of arrest and imprisonment.

"Not until negroes have as good economic, educational and other opportunities as white persons can any fair comparison be made between their criminality and that of whites.

"Some years ago it was shown that none of the 800 graduates of Atlanta University and only one of about 3500 graduates of Fisk University had been imprisoned. Few universities for whites could make a better showing."

June Out-of-Work Payments

Increase 8 Per Cent Over May

Payment of \$43,157,675 in job-insurance benefits during June has been announced by the Social Security Board, bringing the total amount of benefits distributed to unemployed insured workers

during the past year and a half to nearly \$623,000,000. More than \$229,000,000 in benefits has been paid during the first six months of this year.

Forty-six states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii are represented in this June total. In July benefits became payable in the two remaining states—Illinois and Montana—making the unemployment insurance program fully effective throughout the country.

June benefit payments increased 8 per cent over the total in May, due largely to the sharp increases reported by California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and West Virginia. Fourteen additional states also reported increases, the most noticeable being Florida, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Tennessee.

Decreases in the amount of benefits paid during June were reported by twenty-nine states, with the largest reductions occurring in Alaska, Idaho and North Dakota.

For the country as a whole the average weekly benefit payment for total unemployment was slightly in excess of \$10. For partial unemployment the average weekly benefit payment for the country as a whole was slightly more than \$5.50.

A.F.L. Agrees to Poll

The ballot will supersede the strike as the instrument for settling labor disputes in the automobile industry, according to Associated Press dispatches from Detroit.

While the General Motors' machine began turning again with the end to the C.I.O.'s skilled workers' strike, the projected auto plant employee elections by the Labor Board commanded the scene.

The A.F.L.-United Auto Workers consented to an employee poll in the Packard Motor Car Company, which had been petitioned for by the rival C.I.O.-United Auto Workers, and then on its own asked for a similar poll among employees of General Motors plants throughout the country.

The move came as a surprise inasmuch as the U.A.W.-A.F.L. had earlier indicated opposition to such polls.

Irvan Cary, vice-president of the U.A.W.-A.F.L., said the union had also adopted a policy favoring N.L.R.B.-ordered polls in the plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Chrysler Corporation and the Moor Products Company.

If the U.A.W.-C.I.O. agrees to a General Motors election the poll can be ordered in the near future. If not, the board must hold a hearing. C.I.O. officials said the union would decide on a stand as soon as possible.

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Unions Serve Ultimatum On 40 New York Hotels

The New York Hotel Trades Council, American Federation of Labor, has individually notified a group of more than forty hotels that the union holds they have "not acted in good faith" by their refusal to comply with the terms of the contract and sign it, and that unless they signify their "accession to the agreement" the union would "consider your action a repudiation of the agreement and proceed accordingly."

The agreement is the contract signed in January between the Hotel Association of New York City and the New York Hotel Trades Council which provided for individual signatures by active association members to put the contract into effect at the various hotels. All the hotels in the group written to by the council are active members of the association. They employ an aggregate of about eight thousand workers.

The contract between the Hotel Association and the New York Hotel Trades Council has to date been signed by more than fifty hotels, while about thirty-five have contracts with one or another of the five individual local unions combined in the council. About twenty-two thousand workers are now covered by the agreement.

A strike has been in progress at the Hotel Governor Clinton since March 20 as a result of that hotel's management's refusal to sign the contract.

FIFTEEN NEW BUILDINGS DAILY

Colonel F. C. Harrington, Work Projects commissioner, has announced that W.P.A. workers on building construction projects had achieved a rate during the eight months' period ending last March 1 of approximately fifteen new buildings completed per day, or about 450 per month.

STATE OLD-AGE PENSION RAISED

California's maximum monthly old-age pension will be increased from \$35 to \$40 under a bill passed by Congress, the State Department of Social Welfare has announced. Congress increased the federal contribution from \$15 to \$20 a month, which will raise the state "ceiling" automatically.

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By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

Charles Elmer Marshal, a member of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, succumbed at St. Joseph's Hospital at 6:30 p. m. Friday, August 4. Mr. Marshall was a native of Indiana, born at Monticello September 4, 1868. He had not worked at the trade for over a year. Surviving are his widow, Edith C. Marshall, and a grandson and granddaughter. He has resided at 1454 Hopkins street, Berkeley. Services were held from the chapel of Hull & Durgin in that city Monday at 11 a. m. and were conducted by Dr. J. A. B. Frey of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Friends of Mark Twain Andrews will be grieved to learn of his death in Inglewood, which occurred Friday, July 21. Mr. Andrews was 68 years of age at the time of his death, and was born in Virginia City, Nev., May 15, 1871. He came as a child to Modesto with his parents. His last connection with the printing business was as a member of the firm of Andrews & Christ, job printers of Modesto. Services were held on Monday, July 24, and interment was in Masonic Cemetery at Modesto.

Word has been received here of the death in Los Angeles of Edmund L. Schlegel, who for many years was employed on the old "Morning Call." Death came on Sunday, August 6, and interment was at Los Angeles.

Invitations are being sent out by the board of directors of the California State Fair and Exposition for an informal reception and luncheon honoring Governor Culbert L. Olson, to take place on Thursday, September 7, at the Fair Grounds. We note the invitation bears the union label.

Professor Paul H. Douglas of Chicago, selected as chairman of the board to hear the arbitration proceedings between the newspaper publishers and No. 21, has wired he intends, if nothing unforeseen happens, to be here ready to go to work next Tuesday. This is welcome news to all of us, as we may now visualize a definite decision in negotiations which have been carried on over a period of thirteen months. The time between his arrival and the next regular meeting, August 20, is too short for a full report at that time, but as Professor Douglas is noted for his get-down-to-the-business-before-us method in the many cases in which he has sat as fifth man, we feel we are not being too optimistic in urging the members to be present.

The purchase of the sixty-year-old Minneapolis "Journal" by the Minneapolis "Star" came as a shock to many of the printers who have worked in the Northwest in past years. According to "Editor & Publisher," however, the "Star," which has been published as a six-day paper, has been greatly enlarged and will now publish a Sunday morning paper. The "Star" was established in 1920.

The many friends of Frank L. De Jarnatt, for many years a member of the "Chronicle" chapel, will be saddened to hear of his death, which occurred on Tuesday, August 8. Mr. De Jarnatt was 59 years of age and was a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis. He first came to San Francisco more

than twenty-two years ago. Surviving are his widow, Belle M. De Jarnatt; one son, Frank E.; three daughters, Harriett P. and Dorothy Belle De Jarnatt, and Mrs. Della Diel; one brother and four sisters. Services will be conducted this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co., Twenty-ninth and Dolores, and inurnment will be at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Charles J. Campbell writes us from Union Printers' Home he is much improved and expects to vacate and return home about the first of next month.

Representative M. A. Hamilton of Fresno spent the last week-end in San Francisco on union business.

J. J. Saunders, proofreader on the Modesto "Bee," paid headquarters a visit last Friday, stopping over on his return from a month's vacation at his ranch at Grants Pass, Ore.

A communication from Secretary Randolph informs us the application of Harry A. Davis of the "Examiner" chapel for admission to the Home has been referred to the admission committee for action thereon.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Charles E. Marshall, for many years one of the operators in this composing room, passed away last Friday at St. Joseph's Hospital from appendicitis. "Charley," as he was known to his friends, had retired from the business a couple of years ago, due to ill health. His funeral was held Monday. A wreath was sent from the chapel, several members of which attended the funeral. A widow and a daughter survive, to whom the chapel extends its sympathy.

Raymond McNally ("Mac" to his friends and co-workers), for years a member of the editorial room of the "Call-Bulletin," and a member of the Guild, passed away last Friday. He was well known by all newspapermen on the Coast. The funeral was held Monday.

Several of the boys have returned from vacations this week and are rarin' to go—on another vacation.

J. V. McCarthy, one of our makeups, is all fingers and thumbs the past few days. Reason, "Mac" expects to add "and family" to his letters soon.

Now that the Oaks and Seals have settled their baseball war, the East and West Bay fans in the composing room can return to normalcy.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers! Just one short year ago the first golf tournament of members of San Francisco Typographical Union was held at Sharp's Park. Since that first attempt seven tournaments have followed in rapid succession, at several different courses in and around San Francisco. The forming of the U.P.G.A. soon followed that first tournament, and from the response at the different tournaments it seemed that the Golf Association was filling a long-felt need among those members who are golf-minded.

The turnouts have never been the same group of members who played in the first one, and new members have been added to the rolls, tournament by tournament, until at the present time over seventy-five have participated in the various tour-

neys. Job men and newspaper men have tramped the fairways in the same foursomes and have competed against one another, and have become mighty well acquainted through these get-togethers. The Golf Association has been a medium for bringing together members of No. 21 who might never have known the others existed.

In the setting of tournaments the majority ruled, and those courses played over the past year were played because the greater number of members thought that way. The committee on arrangements for these tournaments has followed the dictates of the majority of the members of the Golf Association, and has done its level best to provide a good time for all those who have participated in these events.

The Golf Association belongs to those members who are out at every tournament to participate, to those members who might be present just once in the year, and it belongs to every member of San Francisco Typographical Union who is interested in golf, whether he has played in a tournament or not. It is your association. It belongs to you, and its future welfare depends upon your support and co-operation.

Your association has set aside August 27, 1939, as the date for its first anniversary dinner and golf tournament—the place, Crystal Springs, and the time 11 a. m. At the conclusion of the tournament a hole-in-one contest will be held, with everyone eligible to participate. Prizes will be awarded for the tournament for the championship class and Classes A, B and C.

A dinner will be held at 6:30 in the banquet hall of the clubhouse, and dancing will be in order at the conclusion of dinner. The caterer has promised a five-course dinner that will be more than worth the money.

Tickets are in the hands of "Cy" Stright, "Examiner"; J. A. W. McDermott, "Chronicle"; Gale Welchon, Crocker's, and Joe W. Chaudet, Perry Publishing Company. Golf reservations should be mailed to the above.

This is your golf tournament and your dinner. Will you be present?

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

Our next regular meeting will be held Tuesday, August 15, at 8 p. m., in Redmen's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Members are requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be acted upon. All members of the Typographical Union are honorary members of the Auxiliary, and we especially invite them to attend the meetings.

Miss Alma Humphreys of New York Typographical Union No. 6, president of Jersey City Auxiliary No. 45, and delegate to the W.I.A. convention at Fort Worth, Texas, was a visitor last week, enjoying the Fair and calling on local union officials. Miss Humphreys left Saturday for Los Angeles.

Mrs. Marian L. Smith and her husband returned Sunday from a week's vacation spent in southern California.

Mrs. Clifford M. Smith has been enjoying a visit with her cousin from the East, who has visited the New York Fair and remarked after visiting our Exposition that in her opinion our show far surpasses the one in the Eastern city.

Mrs. Jean Latta and her husband surely take the prize as commuters to Treasure Island, having made more than thirty trips so far and say they are not through yet by any means.

Mrs. Nora J. Swenson has been entertaining a number of friends from the Northwest during the past week.

The label committee has held many meetings and is really "going to town." The committee is making contacts which will be of great benefit in boosting the union label. All members should de-



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442 Second Street

mand that union clerks wait upon them at all times when making purchases, especially in the down-town stores.

Please tell all your friends not to buy "Time" and "Life" magazines, as they are the product of the world's largest and most notorious non-union shop—R. R. Donnelley Company. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has been conducting a nation-wide campaign against this firm and since the beginning of this drive they have diverted more than six million dollars' worth of printing, most of which has been placed in union shops. If this plant could be lined up it would mean the employment of several hundred union printers and many more of the allied crafts.

The executive committee met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Selig Olcovich. After the meeting delicious refreshments were served.

After the vacation period is closed the entertainment committee will get busy on an interesting fall and winter program. Card parties, social evenings with refreshments and other forms of amusement will be provided for the enjoyment of printers and mailers and their families.

Sunday, August 20, at 1 p.m., San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 meets in regular session. Members of the Auxiliary should urge their men-folk to attend the meeting and become familiar with the work the union is accomplishing.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 Thursday, August 3, Brother Battaglini reported on the hotel adjustment matter. From what the brother said it appears that owing to the jurisdictional dispute (caused by the splitting of Local 283 into two parts) and the subsequent squabbling in the courts of law, neither Local 283 nor the seceding part, Local 200, can obtain recognition before the adjustment board.

You hotel workers have got to take more interest in your own affairs and show up at the union meetings, otherwise this court squabbling is going to continue, you are going to pay the bills and in the end you will probably be left holding an empty sack.

E. E. Ward was given the floor to outline the details of the Bridges deportation proceedings. From what was said by the speaker it is clear that here we have another one of those fascist tricks to behead the whole labor movement similar to the attempt to incorporate our organizations and also to slip their proposition No. 1 over on us at the general election. These so-called Associated Farmers, however, do not realize that the labor movement is not the outcome of individual action and therefore does not depend for its strength on the efforts of one individual. As Bridges has told them, labor unions are here because of the struggle between the workers and the bosses over hours, wages and working conditions on the job; therefore labor unions will exist as long as the present state of affairs remains with us. It seems that the court and Bridges both characterize this in the term, "class struggle." Well, perhaps they are both correct for once. We have a letter in from the Marysville strike de-

fense committee. Here again the Associated Farmers are on the job, only this time they are represented by the Di Giorgio Company, the largest operators of their kind in the world. They not only run their company but also the district attorney and the local authorities, and the result is that the strikers are either in jail or they have been run completely out of the county. The strikers are asking for funds to defend about forty cases which are coming up in court.

Don't forget: Wear your button on the job and spend your money where the other fellow wears his button and sells union-made products with a label on them.

JOHN DEWEY'S PHILOSOPHY

"Not perfection as the final goal, but the enduring process of perfecting, maturing, refining is the sum of living. . . . The bad man is the man who, no matter how good he has been, is beginning to deteriorate, to grow less good. The good man is the man who, no matter how morally unworthy he has been, is moving to become better. Such a conception makes one severe in judging himself and humane in judging others."—John Dewey, in "Reconstruction in Philosophy."

Return of Questionnaires

H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, asks all unions which have not already done so to fill in and return promptly the questionnaire recently sent to them. The commissioner points out that these questionnaires have been sent to labor unions annually since 1896. Since that time statistics and other information derived from them have been published in reports of the division and have been used as a basis for legislation for workers. Carrasco said:

"The purposes and objectives of the questionnaires are: (1) To ascertain the condition of organized labor; (2) to make available the facts on wages, hours and working conditions of organized labor for use in negotiations and arbitrations; (3) to ascertain the extent of unemployment among union members; (4) to record the history of organized labor over the years so that the progress of the labor movement in California may be traced; (5) to make special studies such as are intended to be made this year of the extent of vacations with pay for union members in California; (6) to secure records of strikes and lockouts for historical and research purposes; (7) to secure information and suggestions from union members for legislation which will be of benefit to workers.

"I also wish to remind the unions that except for certain statistics of wage rates and hours, which are not confidential, the information for individual unions is kept in strict confidence and only totals and averages are shown in the final reports."

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

It is reported the M.T.D.U. forces and others in sympathy with them are going to offer a proposal for settlement of the mailer issue to the Fort Worth convention. It will be interesting to learn the nature of it. The only logical step to take in any proposed settlement of the mailer issue would be an agreement to withdraw the mailer injunction. So long as it has an existence any proposed settlement of the mailer issue is an impossibility.

Annual reports of I.T.U. officers are now off the press and are included in this month's "Journal." President Baker urges that the negro printers be organized. Evidently Baker is going to depend on the section north of the Mason and Dixon line for votes next year. President Baker says to "mark time" until the A.F.L.-C.I.O. controversy is settled; as A.F.L. delegate, however, he intimates the assessment should be paid. Take your choice.

Laws committee members (unofficial): Paul E. V. Muret (chairman Home committee, 1938); Ward Atwood, Denver; Ralph Mercer, Stockton; L. J. Mangis, Pittsburgh; E. A. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; N. M. Di Pietro, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Frank Peterman, Kansas City. Each side is claiming control of the session at Fort Worth.

It is said there is much dissatisfaction among members of Houston (Texas) Typographical Union No. 87 and old mailers of No. 41 with the appointment of Paul E. V. Muret as chairman of the laws committee.

It is rumored in Los Angeles political circles that Jack Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, will be a candidate for mayor at the next municipal election.

The Los Angeles typos adopted a recommendation of the board of directors that residents of the Home be given \$4 a month—a recommendation worthy of adoption by other unions.

Syracuse, N. Y., Mailers' Union go to arbitration, committee being unable to agree on a scale. Scale now is \$28 day and \$30 nights for a forty-hour week.

Rochester, N. Y., Mailers' Union is being aided by Martin, president of the M.T.D.U. Old scale is \$28 day, \$30 nights, of forty hours.

President Baker recommends the four-day week at the expense of the membership.

CHEAPER TO LIVE

The Steam Railroad Section of the National Safety Council quotes the following: "A live man pays 25 cents for a shave; a dead one pays \$5; a woolen overcoat costs \$40; a wooden one costs \$400; a taxi to the theater is \$1; but to the cemetery it's \$10. Stay alive and save your money; it's easy—work safely!"—"Furniture Worker."

Treasure Your Home

Your most precious possession

THE TREASURE HOUSE PLAN of The San Francisco Bank is designed to assist you to accumulate the down payment on your home. When you are ready to build your home, let an expert in home finance, The San Francisco Bank, help you lay the foundation for your Treasure House.



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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 305, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 4, 1939

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call—All present except John Coughlan, trustee, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Musicians No. 6, Ray Engel and Arthur Articary have been appointed delegates vice Walter Weber and Jules Stiller; Garment Workers No. 131, Catherine Barrett vice Sister Marion Smith (resigned); Operating Engineers No. 64, William A. Speers, Kevin A. Walsh, Matt Tracy vice A. B. Easterbrook, M. Maisler and R. Patterson; Waitresses No. 48, Lettie Howard vice Sister Halverson; Building Service Employees No. 14, Russell R. Dreyer vice John Minehan, and C. P. Soules to replace H. Nettingheimer; Garage Employees No. 665, C. C. Dawes vice F. L. Manning; Bartenders No. 41, Hugh C. Bryant vice George Flynn and Brother Tom Quirk vice Brother William Walsh; Waitresses No. 48, Emma Lacey vice Frankie Behan; Building Service Employees No. 87, George Hardy vice Frank Klick. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & C Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
Mitzi Beauty Salon.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Shumate's Drug Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Civil Service Commission, stating the request of this Council of December 28, 1938, relative to a proposed charter amendment to provide a minimum salary of 50 cents per hour or \$106 per month was referred to the personnel division; in view of the outcome of the referendum on salary standardization the commission at its meeting July 26 filed your communication. San Francisco Conference of Christians and Jews, stating they were pleased with Secretary O'Connell's letter of July 18, accepting membership in the Conference; will notify him of their meetings.

Referred to Executive Committee: Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, requesting that the Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Warehousemen's Union No. 860, requesting strike sanction against the Levi Strauss firm. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union No. 256, requesting that many cleaning firms be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen's Union No. 109, requesting Council to place Rathjen Bros., at Third and Berry streets, on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Cap Makers' Union No. 9, inclosing wage scale. Electrical Radio Workers No. B-202, requesting strike sanction against the Pacific Tire Sales Company, Polk and Turk streets.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Watchmakers No. 101, requesting affiliation with the San Francisco Labor Council. Baitmen's Union No. 22020, requesting affiliation. Actors' Equity Association, requesting affiliation.

Requests Complied With: California State Federation of Labor, informing Council that a statewide move had been inaugurated by its executive council to work for the release from prison of Warren K. Billings, and committees are being created in various communities; and trusting that this Council will give this subject its heartiest support.

Communication: Baltimore Federation of Labor, with reference to the status of the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia, and protesting against the United States Labor Department permitting this firm to bring in 100 aliens from the city of Zlin, Germany, to teach American workmen to operate their machinery. Moved and seconded that Council send protest. Motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting the Council to cite the Green Gate Tea Room, 225 Grant avenue, and the Terrace Tea Room, 334 Sutter street, to appear before the committee for the purpose of adjusting differences existing, Mrs. Sorenson was present representing the Green Gate Tea Room; Brother McDonough, representing the Local Joint Board, suggested that this matter be laid over one week and they would make another effort to compose the differences with Mrs. Sorenson. In the matter of the Terrace Tea Room, no one appeared representing the firm. Brother McDonough explained this controversy as being similar to the one above, and your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of Office Employees' Union No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against the Tonkin Distributing Company, 440 Ninth street, your committee was informed that this matter had been referred to the Associated Distributors, and with the consent of the union it was laid over for a period of one week and referred to the secretary to hold a conference for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. In the matter of the J. C. Millett Company, by the same union, against this firm at 118 Sacramento street, Brother Norback, Miss Johnson and Miss Keeley were present representing the union; the basis of this complaint is the laying off a girl through lack of work; with the consent of the union this matter was referred to the officers of the Council to hold a conference with the firm for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment; this matter also affects the Sherry

Liquor Stores, Inc. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of the Newspaper and Periodical Drivers' Union, Brother Goldberger was present representing the union and explained the new provisions exemplified in the agreement, calling for one hour for lunch instead of two half hours as at present; this agreement has been indorsed by the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Union, and your committee recommends indorsement. The wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 in soda water concerns was approved by the Joint Council of Teamsters and your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Laundry Workers—Request a correction on a statement made by one of their delegates that Chinese laundries are not union; this is not so. Production Machine Operators—Have signed ninety-three agreements; business good, everybody working. Jewelry Workers—Have renewed an agreement with employers for another year; request a demand for the union label of the Jewelry Workers. Miscellaneous Employees—Are conferring with employers on a new agreement. Cemetery Employees—Have signed a new agreement for two years. Cleaners and Dyers No. 7—Have signed a new contract with employers; Thomas-Alec Corporation had a receiver appointed by the Federal Court, going through federal bankruptcy. Steam Fitters No. 509—Have signed a new agreement with employers; stay away from refrigeration schools. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen—Have difficulty with Hastings Clothing Company; stay away from Hastings Clothing Company when purchasing clothes. American Federation of Actors—Have signed contract with Folies Bergere, on Treasure Island; thank all who assisted. Machinists No. 68—Reported on the controversy now existing at the Swift Packing Corporation throughout California; strike now in progress, Sign Painters No. 510—Reported that Shumate Commercial Company is unfair to organized labor. Ornamental Iron Workers—Held a picnic at Herman's Park, across the Bay, which was very successful; donated \$50 for Bridges Defense Fund. Pharmacists No. 838—Defended their position on Shumate matter.

Report of Labor Day Committee—Joint Labor Day committee held meeting Saturday evening, July 29. Meeting was called to order by Brother Watchman and the following officers were elected: John F. Shelley, president; Alexander Watchman, vice-president; John A. O'Connell, secretary, and Dewey Meade, sergeant-at-arms.

It was moved and seconded that the officers be empowered to appoint the necessary committees to conduct the celebration on Treasure Island; carried. Moved and seconded that this celebration be purely a celebration of American Federation of Labor unions, having no connection whatsoever with the C.I.O.; motion carried. Suggestions made for speaker of the day included Frank Havenner, Hiram Johnson, Richard Welch and Governor Olson. Meeting adjourned to meet again two weeks from the 29th. Moved to concur with the elimination of the name of Senator Johnson as a speaker; motion lost. Moved that the report be adopted; motion carried.

Report of the Election Committee for Delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention—Judges, Delegates Hugo Ernst, Tony Costa and D. P. Haggerty; tellers, Art Neergaard, W. M. Mathews, Margie Hackett, Thomas White, W. J. Phillips and Elizabeth Wray. Committee reported 337 ballots cast. Art Dougherty and C. T. McDonough, having received the highest number of votes, the chair declared them elected to represent this Council as delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention.

Receipts, \$793.59; expenses, \$496.62.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Nazi Gestapo Charged With Rifling Air Mail

The practice of the nazi government in Germany and Austria of rifling the mails in search of material for procedure against anti-nazis was revealed in the experience of the delegates sent by the British Amalgamated Engineering Union to the 1938 meeting of the Metal Workers' International at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

J. C. Little, president of the Amalgamated Union, reported to the recent meeting of the national committee of that organization that the British delegates "lost" all their records of the Prague conference. He said the delegates did not attempt to carry their records through Germany and Austria but posted them by air mail addressed to the national committee of the union.

"We never reckoned on the Gestapo," Little commented.

He recalled that at the Prague conference a young Czech stood up with tears in his eyes and said he would rather die than live under German domination.

"That boy met his wish," Little said. "He was one of the first to be selected for death after Hitler walked into his country."

BAKERY WORKERS REACH AGREEMENT

A successful termination of a contract renewal conference of Bakery Local 21, St. Paul, and 222, Minneapolis, Minn., has been reported by the

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. The agreement, uniformly covering every wholesale bakery in the Twin Cities, will provide a wage increase and time and one-half will be paid for all work over nine hours each day, instead of ten hours as provided in the old agreement. Overtime will also be paid for all work over forty-two hours per week instead of the previous forty-four hours.

New Union Has Been Organized To Replace Federation of Actors

The Associated Actors and Artists of America has chartered a new union to replace the American Federation of Actors, which it found guilty of mismanaging its affairs.

It will be known as the American Guild of Variety Artists. Eddie Cantor was named temporary president.

Sophie Tucker, president of the Federation, described this action as "very funny." The A.A.A.A.'s trial board decided that the Federation misused relief funds collected for needy actors and made unwarranted expenditures, including \$1700 for an automobile for its executive secretary.

Miss Tucker charged that a "deal" had been made with the other artists' unions affiliated with the A.A.A.A. before the trial.

The Federation will seek an injunction to restrain the new union from seeking to organize performers in carnivals, night clubs, circuses and vaudeville theaters within the A.F.A.'s jurisdiction.

Washington Labor Bars Political Commitments

The Washington State Federation of Labor, in annual convention at Centralia last week, spurned political commitments following a speech by Dave Beck, West Coast Teamsters' leader, in which he opposed favoring a third term for President Roosevelt at this time.

The state convention voted to assist in the long campaign to gain a pardon for Ray Becker, held in the state prison since the I.W.W. Armistice Day riot in Centralia twenty years ago. It also recommended organization of the oil industry and condemned the courts for applying the Sherman anti-trust acts to labor disputes.

The 1940 convention will be held in Port Angeles.

SEND

ROTELL
TO THE
A. F. of L.
CONVENTION

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Corrected up to August 11, 1939

- Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161-1421 Mason.
- American Federation of Actors-25 Taylor, Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg.
- American Federation of Government Employees-83 McAllister, Room 409.
- Apartment House Employees No. 14-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Asphalt Workers No. 1038-R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305-Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Automotive Warehousemen No. 241-106 Valencia.
- Auto Painters No. 1073-200 Guerrero.
- Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960-108 Valencia.
- Bakers No. 24-Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bartenders No. 41-1623 1/2 Market.
- Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 513 Valencia.
- Bill Posters No. 44-1886 Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Boilermakers No. 6-Office, 3004 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders-Office, Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320-Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216-321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
- Bottlers No. 293-Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Drivers-Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7-Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377-200 Guerrero.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491.
- Building Service Employees No. 87-Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 6 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Building Material Drivers No. 216-Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Butchers No. 115-Meets at 3012 Sixteenth.
- Butchers No. 508-4442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Candy and Confectionery Workers-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.
- Cannery Workers No. 21106-E. J. Martinez, Bus. Agent, Hemlock 2926.
- Capmakers' Union-1067 Market.
- Carpenters No. 483-Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Casket Workers No. 94-1284 Second Ave.
- Cemetery Workers-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Chauffeurs-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
- Cigarmakers-542 Valencia.
- Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089-1182 Market.
- Circuit Distributors No. 8811-49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
- Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66-Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7-Room 218, 1095 Market.
- Cleaners and Dyers Shop Owners, Local 93-F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 24th.
- Commission Market Drivers and Helpers No. 280-310 Clay.
- Construction and Common Laborers No. 261-200 Guerrero.
- Cooks No. 44-Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
- Coopers No. 65-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Corrugated Fibre Products Workers-693 Mission.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125-Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary-513 Valencia.
- Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304-Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99-Meets 1st Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
- Electrical Workers No. 6-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)-229 Valencia. Underhill 0798.
- Electrical and Radio Workers B-202-229 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 537-Frank Dougan, Sec., 1367 Fourteenth Ave.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Elevator Operators and Starters-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61-Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
- Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17-230 Jones.
- Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86-Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365-Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
- Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017-1182 Market; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Furniture Workers' Union, Local No. 1541-200 Guerrero.
- Garage Employees-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
- Garment Cutters No. 45-Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131-Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648-Room 417, 1095 Market.
- Hairdressers and Cosmetologists-25 Taylor.
- Hatters' Union No. 31-1067 Market.
- Horticulturists and Floriculturists' Union No. 21245-6145 Mission.
- Hospital and Institutional Workers-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283-285 Ellis, Ordway 8667 or Tuxedo 5914.
- Ice Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
- Janitors No. 9-Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Jewelry Workers No. 36-Room 718 830 Market.
- Kraft Cheese and Mayonnaise Process Union No. 20987-Mary Ercolini, Sec., 1695 Filbert.
- Laundry Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
- Laundry Workers No. 26-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31-1067 Market.
- Letter Carriers-Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
- Lithographers No. 17-693 Mission.
- Longshoremen No. 38-79-113 Steuart.
- Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers-3674 Third.
- Macaroni Workers No. 493-Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
- Machinists No. 68-Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Mallers No. 18-Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Joseph P. Bailey, Sec., 1412 Seventh Ave.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40-Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89-Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90-9 Main.
- Metal Polishers & Platers-Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers-Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Millinery Workers-Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
- Molders No. 164-Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Motion Picture Projectionists-Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
- Municipal Park Employees No. 311-200 Guerrero.
- Musicians No. 6-Meets 2nd Thursday, Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)-Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
- News Vendors No. 20769-Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
- Nurses (City and County) No. 214-1-Mrs. Julia Duggan, Sec., 236 Paris.
- Office Employees No. 13188-Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Office Employees No. 21320-26 O'Farrell, Rm. 610.
- Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), Local No. 3-1095 Market. Phone Hemlock 6266.
- Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64-Angio Building, 16th and Mission.
- Optical Workers No. 18791-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Druids' Temple, 44 Page.
- Ornamental Iron Workers-200 Guerrero.
- Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989-1183 Market, Room 206.
- Painters No. 19-200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 1158-112 Valencia.
- Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers-Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
- Patternmakers-Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Pharmacists No. 838-Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.
- Photo Engravers-Meets 1st Friday, Office, 320 Market.
- Photographers and Allied Crafts-25 Taylor.
- Meets at Labor Temple, 1st Thursdays.
- Plumbers No. 442-200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks-Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Pressmen-Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers No. 1327-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2915 16th St.
- Professional Embalmers-Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 1239 Francisco.
- Public Works Laborers No. 978-James Lally, Sec. Sec., 1312 Utah.
- Retail Cleaners and Dyers, Local 93-Labor Temple. F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 Twenty-fourth.
- Retail Delivery Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100-Moose Hall, 1621 Market. Underhill 7424.
- Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285-Room 416, 1095 Market.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410-1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific-59 Clay.
- Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350-536 Bryant.
- S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424-W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
- San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5-Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
- S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541-2940 Sixteenth.
- S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330-1179 Market.
- Sausagemakers-Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
- Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965-Labor Temple.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104-Meets Fridays 224 Guerrero.
- Ship Fitters No. 9-3052 Sixteenth.
- Sign and Pictorial Painters 200 Guerrero.
- Special Delivery Messengers No. 23-Ferry Annex.
- Stage Employees No. 16-230 Jones. Franklin 9211.
- Steam Fitters No. 590-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Stereotypers and electrotypers-Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61-Walter Lobato, P. O. Box 170, Centerville, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 62-J. E. Thomas, 143 Molke, Daly City, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 65-Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
- Street Carmen, Div. 518-Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Street Carmen, Div. 1004-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
- Street Carmen, Div. 192-Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
- Switchmen's Union-John J. Hogan, Sec., 3301 Washington St.
- Teamsters No. 85-Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11-John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18-230 Jones.
- Theatrical Stage Employees-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Tobacco Workers No. 210-Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Tool and Die Makers' Lodge 1176-H. W. McArthur, Sec., 3326 Cerrito Ave., Oakland.
- Trackmen-Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Typographical No. 21-Office, 405 Sansome. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Union Label Section-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 0610.
- Upholsterers No. 28-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Venetian Blind Workers-200 Guerrero.
- Walters No. 30-1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
- Waitresses No. 48-Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
- Warehousemen No. 860-400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
- Watchmakers No. 102-830 Market, Room 718, Garfield 1968.
- Water Workers-Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen-Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109-W. S. Ainsworth, Sec., 691 Rockdale Drive.
- Window Cleaners No. 44-1119 Mission.

History of Labor in S. F.

By RUSSELL QUINN

6.—Setbacks

The rising tide of unionism that was cleaning some of the city's dirty labor linen finally reached the bakers. Conditions found there were as deplorable as those found among the brewery workers, if not more so. The men worked fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, with not even Saturday nights off. They were compelled to eat and sleep on the premises. They slept in tiers of bunks in small rooms, with neither light nor ventilation. The state labor commissioner reported that many of the bakeries were in foul-smelling cellars next to stables, with sewer gas continually in the air. In March, 1887, the men organized and presented six demands to the master bakers. They wanted weekly pay, the six-day week, the ten-hour work-day, not to be required to shovel coal, the privilege of living away from the premises, and the closed shop. The union was largely successful in imposing these demands.

But the next year the employers organized to take back even these reasonable demands. They decided to smash the union. Notices were posted that no union men would any longer be hired. The men struck. The cooks and waiters went out in sympathy. Restaurants, bakeries and candy shops closed down throughout the city. But this time the employers won. Both the bakers' and the restaurant workers' unions were temporarily smashed and the men had to find jobs as best they could. It was a hard blow—but not decisive. Within a few months after being smashed the Cooks and Waiters' Progressive Union reorganized, and the next year it won a major strike and boycott against the restaurant owners. It was out in front stronger than ever.

Toward the close of the year 1889 there began a gigantic struggle between the ironmolders and the employers' association. The employers broke a union agreement providing that all disputes be arbitrated. They announced a reduction in wages and a non-union policy. The men struck and the employers refused to arbitrate the differences as per agreement. The machinists also went out in sympathy. Strike-breakers were imported from the East, armed with guns and blackjacks. The unions countered this offensive by sending some of their men East and having them join the ranks of the strike-breakers. On the way out they would do missionary work among them. Over two hundred turned back after listening to the arguments of the workers. But enough came to prolong the bitter strike for twenty months. They were entrenched in the foundries behind heavy arms. The battle ranged from the picket lines to the courts, with the result that after almost two years of struggle both sides were exhausted. The strike cost the employers \$5,000,000, the union \$200,000, and the strikers \$300,000 in wages. The employers agreed not to reduce wages and not to blacklist those who had participated in the strike.

The union, however, was broke and almost demoralized. The strike had not the support of the Federated Trades Council and there was discontent among the ranks of labor. The public, being discomfited by the strike, which had long paralyzed industry the entire length of the Coast, felt resentful against the workers. It was time for a complete reorganization of the forces of labor.

So in 1892 thirty-one unions met and disbanded the old Building Trades Council. They formed a new central body simply called the Labor Council. It entered the arena at one of organized labor's lowest points. Many of the local unions had been smashed by the sustained attacks of the Manufacturers and Employers' Association. Employment was at low ebb, and many of the union leaders had fallen to bickering among themselves. So the new council decided to start from scratch. All strikes and boycotts then in effect were called off. And every dispute was freshly investigated

before determining what action was to be taken. The council warned against wild-cat strikes which would weaken the labor movement, and promised to marshal labor's entire forces toward the winning of strikes sanctioned by it. Rather not to strike than to lose a strike. It would enter the political field and try to enact laws protecting labor's rights and privileges. It would weld all of labor into a unified, efficient working organization.

It was labor, knocked down, but rallying again, and profiting by its experiences as it continued the battle.

(Continued Next Week)

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

The third in a series of free neighborhood recitals will be presented in the Federal Music School Auditorium, 2351 Jackson street, Tuesday evening, August 22, at 8:15 o'clock. The Radio Unit (twenty-five voices) of the Federal Chorus, under the direction of Giulio Silva, will be heard in a program of light and gay numbers.

William Spooner Retires

The election of officers of the Alameda County Central Labor Council this week resulted in the re-election of William P. Fee as president for the twelfth time.

The only important change in the official roster was the retirement of William Spooner as secretary because of ill health, after twenty-six years of service to the council. He was succeeded by G. A. Silverthorn of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

President Fee and Ralph Marks, delegate from the Pharmacists' Union, both of whom are supporters of Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, were elected as the Council's delegates to the State Federation convention at Oakland next month.

Federation of Teachers

Local 61, W. P. A. Section


Marie Schlosser, teacher of foreign languages and chairman of the educational committee, reports that the speaker for this Saturday's meeting of the Section will be Edward D. Gallagher, one of our delegates to the Labor Council. His topic: "The Need for Unity Among Teachers' Groups." All union men and women are welcome at our meetings.

How to teach sewing to from twelve to twenty eager women when one's only equipment is two sewing machines, so old that they will not, even under the most careful handling, do good work—such is the problem facing one of our sewing teachers. The community center in which she teaches cannot afford to buy new machines; her students, all of the lower brackets of income, can barely afford the clothes she so skillfully teaches them to make and remake; out of her subsistence wage she supports herself and two children. We in San Francisco are barred from use of the public schools (although other California cities, such as Los Angeles, welcome W.P.A. classes), so the sewing classes must struggle along as best they can. Yes, the teacher is a member of the teachers' union.

GRACE LEONARD,
Publicity Committee.

STATE HEALTH AND WELFARE

States are spending the largest proportion of their annual budgets on health and welfare, education, and physical improvements, with health and welfare expenditures taking the top share, according to an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators. Health and welfare costs, for example, rose from approximately 11 per cent of the total in 1931 to 24.5 per cent in 1937, the last year for which figures are available.



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